The Progress of Know Nothingism, as far as can be Gathered from the Newspapers. In consequence of the interest now felt in this community and throughout the country, in relation to the movements of the new American organiza-tion generally called the Know Nothings, we have collected from our files the following statements of

collected from our files the following statements of their progress and successes:—

Nov. 11, 1853.—During the general election held here in November last, a secret organization made its appearance among the whigs and native Americans, who siruck off the names of the whig candidates for Secretary and Treasurer of State, and Prison Inspector; and from the list of Judges of the Supreme Court the name of Mr. Slosson was struck off, also the name of N. B. Blunt for District Attorney. For the last named person the name of Channey Schaffer, the free soil and temperance candidate, was substituted. For several days after the election it was almost impossible for any one to say whether the Know Nothing candidate or the incumbent was elected; and when the returns of the county canvassers appeared in print, it was found that Mr. Blunt had just "saved his bacon" by a amajority of 50 votes. For Schaffer 16,344 votes were polled, and for Blunt 16,424, giving the latter but a very small majority indeed.

This secret organization seemed to have affected the whole vote of the city; and now it was that the great power and secrecy of this order was made apparent to all.

Dec. 11.—Mayor Westervelt's house in East Broadway was attacked by a mob of Know Nothings, demanding the instant release of a preacher named Parsons, whose demunicatory language of the Pope and all Roman Catholics, created a serious disturbance at the foot of Third street, East river.

Dec. 14.—A mass meeting was held in the Park by the Know Nothings, condemning the conduct of the Mayor on the Sunday previous, in arresting Parsons, At this meeting speeches were made by Chancey Schaffer, Messer, Buckman, Parsons, Sonfer, Ridenburgh and others, relative to the right of free speech, &c.

May 13, 1854.—The city was thrown into a great pas of the steps of the City Hall, some Catholic showed some anonymous letters to the Police Justice, wherein it was stated that he intended to betray the intentions of that order towards the Papal church for the sum of that hordering t

manly ended in the defeat of the know Nothings, who were obliged to retire to New York via the Catharine ferry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 19, 1863.—Here we find about this date politicians encouraged by the vote of the Know Nothings in New York, praceling and arguing the cause of Know Nothings in, and urging the consolidation of the villages of Cambridge and Brookline with Boston, so as to counteract the foreign influence in the latter place.

DEC. 12.—We find that Benjamin Seaver, nominated for Mayor, was defeated by the Know Nothings, Seaver polled 5,776 votes, lacking 1,700 of a constitutional majority.

Jan. 16, 1864.—Dr. Smith, elected Mayor by the Know-Nothings, was inaugurated to-day.

May 22.—At an election held for Alderman, the Know Nothings succeeded in electing their candidate, Able B. Monroe, although they divided their votes between two men. The vote stood as follows:—

Know Nothings.

Dem.

Monroe.

Cannon.

Woodman. Scattering.

Monroe. Cannon. 2,075 551

Cannon. Scattering.

2015 551 281 41

WALTHAM, March 6, 1854.—The Know Nothings carried their whole ticket by a majority of 275, the whole number of votes polled being only 569.

CAMBRIDGE, March 6, 1854.—The regular whig ticket was knocked into a whole Continental army of cocked hats.

Salem, March 6.—The result of the election this day proved a lamentable defeat to the whigs, which to them seemed extraordinary, as the oldest inhabitant could not call to memory a defeat of the whigs in that town before that day. Here the regular whig candidate for Mayor received 481 votes and the Know Nothing man, Mr. Newcombe, 1,345. But in consequence of Mr. N. refusing to accept the office chosen for him, Gen. Andrews, the Know Nothing candidate, was chosen by a majority of 740 votes over that of the whig candidate. The Board of Aldermen on this ticket were also elected.

CONNECTICIT.

CONNECTICUT.

Recently at Bridgeport there was a hotly contested election for a State representative to supply a vacancy. Philo F. Barnum and a Rev. Mr. Sineat vacancy. Philo F. Barnum and a Rev. Mr. Sineat candidates. When the ballots were counted great was their astonishment on discovering that Thos. H. Oakley, whose name had never been publicly mentioned for the office, had been elected by a majority of 856. Where the tickets came from, and who voted them, the Know Nothings alone can tell.

On the 8th inst. the New Brunswick charter elec-tion took place, and the Know Nothing ticket was successful.

tion took place, and the Know Nothing ticket was successful.

CAMDEN, March 17.—The Know Nothing party succeeded in electing their candidate, Dr. L. F. Fisher, for Mayor. The majority of Fisher over the other tickets was 400.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILABPLIPHIA, May 17.—Great preparations are being made in this city by the Know Nothings for the overthrow of the foreign candidate at the next municipal election, to be held next June. The excitement among all politicians is intense. The whig party cannot stand unless supported by the native American or Know Nothing party—the latter body being very strong, the whigs, it is thought, will unite with them. At present, the Know Nothings have nominated Judge Conrad for Mayor. Mr. Vaux, the democratic candidate, has, it is said, turned Know Nothing, so as to secure as many of their votes as possible in opposition to that party's regular nomination. From this it would appear that Know Nothingism is in great danger of swelling up and bursting in the City of Brotherly Love.

Lancaster, May 16.—At the municipal election

LANCASTES, MAY 16.—At the municipal election sold here those who were not known as cardidates fere elected school directors by about 600 maprity over two regular nominated candidates on the inion ticket. The defeated candidates are Cathoinion ticket. The deteated candidates are cano-ics, and received only 70 vytes out of nearly 700 polled. The successful candidates were, to all ap-pearance astonished at the unexpected result, and cannot account for it. Like the rest of the com-munity they know nothing about it.

munity they know nothing about it.

WASHINGTON.

The approaching municipal election, which comes oft in a few days, promises to be a highly excitable one. The Know Nothings are in the field in goodly numbers, and have nominated Mr. Tovers for Mayor. Know Nothingism is increasing rapidly every day; nearly all the cierks in the various departments are connected with this association. The Nebraska excitement being at an end, nothing else is talked of here among the local politicians, who are very sanguine of the success of this secret organization.

The National Intelligencer says:—

The approaching election for Mayor of this city is invested with much more than ordinary interest, arising from the peculiar and astonading principles that are now at work to control the election by novel and mysterious agencies.

agencies.
It asserts that a new element, heretofore unknown to ba, is organised for the purpose of supplanting all the considerations and influences that have hitherto entered into our elections, and which have alone been considered appropriate and safe.

into our elections, and which have alone been considered appropriate and safe.

[From the Washington Union, May 51.7]

AN OLD IMPOSTER WITH A NEW NAME.

Ten years ago the native American party was revived under circumstances which promised to secure it a formidable and lasting organization. For a few years it flourished in great power; but, having been started in riot and bloodshed, and maintained by a sweeping proscription of all those who differed from it, it gradually lot its adherents, and is now almost numbered among the things that were. The debris of this organization, however, has not yet been dispared. Indeed, while there are intolerance, and bigotry, and demagoguism in the land, there always is enough material to originate and to keep alive, for a short space of time, something like a native American party. It will have its paroxysms of success; it will even be strong enough occasionally to defeat those who stand upon the great truths, and whose integrity is often regarded as necessary to the preservation of our free institutions.

Native Americanism, after having been greatly reduced in numbers and in circumstances, has recently emerged into new life under a new name. The appellation of the rejuyenated combination is

Know Nothingiam—an advertisement of ignormes, which, in this see, aloud eyel those who belong the like the property of the control of the country of the control of the country. One thing, however, is beyond doubt—and that is, that the objects of the new party are essentially native American. Hostility to adopted citizens—bosility to the catholica—hostility to hostility to

New Orlings was established here about two months since, by agents from New York. It is said to number about five thousand members.

[From the Louisiana Courier, May 20.]

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

The Know Nothings constitute an association who have their secret meetings, the proceedings of which are private, and not to be divulged to the profane and unitiated vulgar. They are welcome, as far as we are concerned, to keep their conclave as dark and secret as they can. We have no desire to inspect their penetralia, or to over hear their midnight incantations. We may speak of what we have heard, nevertheless, provided we adopt no ungenerous or unlawful methods to arrive at their secrets. We have received within two or three days past a journal entitled the Know Nothing and American Crusader. It is published at Boston, and is to appear for the present every week. The copy before us is No. 1, dae d May 6. The typography of the sheet is well executed, and its external appearance is neat and handsome. Its articles are made up of sneers and invectives against Romanism, foreigners of every description, and all sorts of foreign influence; they appeal to the spirit of American nationality, and declare that "party issues have no existence, except in name." The style in which the articles are written is exceedingly coarse and unknown, without anything like vigor or elegance—without even grammatical correctness. But this new journal is intended as a "crusader" rather against Romanism than against any political sect or doctrine; and, as it appears to us, is devoted more to religious than to secular objects. It says:—"The great and formidable enemy of the country—that which, as Americans, we have to fear more than all others, is the Roman Catholic Church, and the tremendous power which it wields upon our national affairs. Already its huge grasp, poisonous and deadly, is laid upon our vitals!" This is a new tact in physiology; if it be well founded, we are all in a fair way to have a terrible fit of the cholera.

Hear what this Know

onality.
7. Hostility to all Papal influences, in whatever form, and under whatever name.
8. American institutions and American senti-

ments.

9. More stringent and effective emigration laws.
10. The amplest protection to Protestant inte-11. The doctrines of the revered Washington and

11. The doctrines of the revered washington and his compatriots.

12. The sending back of all foreign paupers landed on our shores.

13. The formation of societies to pretect all American interests.

14. Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry on the principles of a foreign church or State.

15. Our country, our whole country, and nothing

but our country.

16. And finally, American laws and American legislation, and death to all foreign influences, whether in high places or low

MAY 24.—A correspondent from Norfolk says:
"The Know Nothings, it seems, are rapidly increasing here. The contagion seems almost universal, and it is whispered about that the present incumbents in office who are Roman Catholics, are to be slayed, and a literal destruction of Roman Catholic pretension to office is to be exercised. This order meets regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and an accumulation of this wonderful and homogeneous mass will, no doubt, annihilate all aspirants to office who are not connected with it. An exciting scene will be enacted at the next municipal election, which takes place on the 24th of May next, in consequence of this unprecedented organization, which will astonish the alien and Roman Catholic portion of our community. From authenic sources, I understand they number nearly one thousand persons, and frequent meetings of the order warmathe belief that they are steadily increasing in numbers. Chaite a strong array for a population somewhat limited. This iknow Nothing fraternity will, no doubt, exercise great influence in the coming contest, and it remains for the will-be decapitated unfortunates to prepare themselves for an absolute defeat; for such, under the signs of the times, will be the consequence."

OHIO.

Preparations are being made at Clevelan and

will be the consequence."

Preparations are being made at Clevelan! and are nearly completed, for organizing a large branch division of the Know Nothings, and it is stated 3,000 men are ready to step into the ranks, to oppose, by all means in their power, foreign influence, and particularly Roman Catholicism.

Religious Intelligence.
Rev. W. S. Corbit having been transferred from
the New Jersey Conference to the New York East
Conference, will preach to-day in the Madison street
Methodist Episcopal Church.
Religious services have been resumed, and will be
held every Sunday, in the spacious tent corner of
Seventh avenue and Thirteenth street.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of this city, will preach this morning in Williamsburg, at the Odeon, corner of South Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Rev. J. S. Gallup was ordained and installed paster of the Congregational Church at Essex, Conn., on the 17th ult.

Conn., on the 17th ult.

INSTALLATION.
The Rev. Wm. Theodore Van Doren was installed paster of the Church of Ramapo, on Wednesday, the 17th ult.

INVITATIONS.
Rev. Mr. Armitage, late assistant minister of St. John's Church, in Portsmouth, N. H., has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Episcopal Church at Augusta, Maine, and is about to take up his residence in that city.

The Rev. Samuel H. Higgins, of New Haven, Conn., who had received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ga., has accepted, and has therefore become the future pastor of that church.

church.

Rev. Mr. Swain, of the First Baptist Church in Worcester, Mass., has accepted the call of the Baptist Church at West Cambridge, a few miles from Boston, from which place the Cannon street church in this city lately derived their present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Banvard.

Rev. H. R. Knapp has received and accepted an invitation to return to the charge of the Greenport (L. I.) Baptist church, where he was ordained many years ago.

years ago.

Rev. J. D. Meeson, late of Rondout, has accepted the call of the Baptist church in Warren, Ohio, and entered on his labors.

Rev. Gibbon Williams has accepted the call of the church in Laporte, Ind., and will commence his labors in June.

Rev. John Duncan has accepted a call of the First Baptist Church in Camden, N. J., to become their pastor,

Rev. John Duncan has accepted a call of the First Baptist Church in Camden, N. J., to become their pastor,

DEATHS IN THE MINISTEY.

Rev. Ebenezer Hill died at his late residence in Mason, N. H., on the 27th ult., aged eighty-eight years. He graduated at Harvard College in the class with John Quincy Adams.

Rev. Joshua Chandler, a Unitarian clergyman, died in Boston on the 1st inst., at the age of about sixty-five years. He was a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1807. During the past few years he has lived in retirement.

NEW CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian congregation of Flemington, N. J., instead to build a handsome new church about the centre of the town, a few doors north of the Court House.

The old building on the corner of Main and Talcott streets, in Hartford, has been removed, preparatory to the erection of the new North Baptist church.

On the 21st ult., the corner stone was laid of a Catholic church, to be creeted at Bridgeport, Ill., two miles from Chicago.

The corner stone of the Episcopal church, in process of crection at Lewes, Del., was laid on the 27th ult. Bishop Lee was in attendance, and officiated during the ceremonies.

The interesting exercises of dedicating the new Methodist Episcopal church, situated at Union square, Baltimore, took place on the 28th ult.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly will dedicate on Sunday, the 18th June, the two new churches lately erected in Fells Village and West-Cornwall, Conn.

The new M. E. Church in North Bridgewater, Mass., was dedicated on the 28th ult. to the service of Almighty God, under the name and invocation of the patron Saint of Ireland, St. Patrick.

Rev. N. C. Fletcher has resigned as pastor of the Universalist Church at Beidage Me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. N. C. Fletcher has resigned as pastor of the Universalist Church at Belfast, Me.

Rev. George Carpenter, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Rowe, Mass., has assumed the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in North Scituate, A council of the Baptist Church in Steuben county, N. Y., have deposed and excluded from church fellowship the pastor of the church, Rev. Frederick Kent.

Kent.

Rev. Frederick A. Fiske, of Ashburnham, Mass., has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church in that place.

Rev. Jonathan Crane, for eighteen years pastor of the second Congregational Church in Attleborough, has received a dismission, at his own request, and accepted the charge of a new church and society in Twentieth street, New York.

Twentieth street, New York.

A meeting was held in Nashville, on the 27th ult., to take the initiatory towards making a proffer of a suitable lot to the Methodist Church South, upon which to erect the buildings of the Book Concern. The following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That we will purchase and present to the Conference any suitable ground or lot in Nashville or its vicinity, for the location of the buildings and necessary improvements.

sary improvements.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of this city, has declined the professorship of "Bystematic and Practical Theology" in the Seminary in Philadelphia, to which he was recently elected by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He remains in his present pastoral charge.

THE CHARLOTTEVILLE ACADEMY IN RUINS.—We are indebted to Deputy Sheriff St. John for the following particulars of the total destruction of the Charlotteville Academy, Schoharie county, on Wednesday morning, May 31st, by fire. The Academy is under the anspices of the Methodist Conference: the building is four stories high, of great depth and width/and the number of scholars at the time of the catastrophe was upwards of eight hundred, half of wbom were females. The the originated in one of the rooms in the fourth stosy, as it is supposed from the ignition of some clothing, which was habging near a stove, in which a larce fire had been built. The inmates were out at the time, and before the discovery, the fire had reached the wains-oating and ceiling and made such rapid progress as to defy all attempts to suppress it. It originated about 8 o'clock in the morning, and in less than one hour and a half the entire immense building, and boarding house attached was also destroyed. Fortunately the fire occurred when the pupils were in the lower portion of the building, and thus all escaped without injury; with the exception of some fifteen or twenty, the scholars also succeeded in saving most of their clothing; a large amount of furniture and books was also eaved, but still the loss will be heavy. The building and stock were insured, but to what amount we could not learn. It is the intention that the fire shall cause but little delay or interruption to the term, as in a few days several buildings in the village will be ready for the reception of the scholars, of whom but about fifty will leave in consequence of the destruction. Charlotteville is in Schoharie county, on the Charlotteville, on the Schoharie and Charlotteville plank road, some fifty miles from here. The Academy has been in successful operation some four years, and was one of the most flourishing and excellent in the State. We rejeice that we have no calamity to record of the loss of life, which in view of the large number in the building is remarkable. Had t

DEATH CAUSED BY GRIEF.—The North British Mail, under the head "A Broken Heart," records the death of Mrs. Brown, the wife of David Brown, carpenter on board the Liverpool ship Alpine, Captain Hunter, which sailed from Alexandris, United States, on the 8th of February, and which has not since been heard of. Mrs. Brown's death was caused by the inconsolate grief occasioned by the supposed late of her husband.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPIRE.

Steamer Sonora—First View of Rio—Hotel Pharoux
—Dinner and Bill—Brazilian Currency—Streets
and Shops—Their Emperor's Garden—Avenue of
Cocoa-nut Palms—Hospital of San Isabel—The
Emperor and Empress—The American Consul—
"Busses" in Rio—Health of the Town.
Largived at Rio in the American steamship Sono-

"Busses" in Rio—Health of the Town.

I arrived at Rio in the American steamship Sonora, twenty-two days from New York—a pleasant
passage, fine weather, fine steamer, clean beds, and
excellent table—all except the wine, and that was
execrable. To me, you know, brought up, as it
were, on pure juice, and imishing the genuine southside with my mother's milk, the quality and flavor
the risk of the risk of divergence are no secondary matside with my mother's milk, the quanty and navor of the wine I drank at dinner, are no secondary matters. Fortunately, I had taken the precaution to bring with me a few bottles of the genuine "L" brand, and thus escaped the suffering and qualms which would have been my lot had I been forced to swallow those shocking combinations of logwood, vinegar and sugar dignified with the name of wine. In fact, these Americans, who boast their superior cutteress though they can build steamboats and dincuteness, though they can build steamboats and clippers, and some coarse affairs of the kind, are sadly deficient in that exquisite taste, that delicate appreciation, which permits one to reach that highest of human accomplishments, to be a perfect connoisseur

of wines.

The Sonora had on board one of Pirsson's condensers, which acquired so unenviable a reputation in connection with the ill-fated San Franscisco. Its present performance may be deemed a triumph for itself and its inventor. It has kept one of the boilers entirely supplied with fresh water during the voyage, and the other to so great an extent that the whole amount of saline deposit did not form a scale exceeding the sixteenth of an inch.

It was late in the evening, and quite dark, when we entered the harbor. Dim outlines of objects were all we could discern—strong fortifications and numerous pieces of artillery gaping at us with their iron muzzles. We anchored just inside, and three miles from the town. The quarantine regulations permit no nearer approach till the visit of the health officer. Even at this distance long parallel dotted lines of light showed the direction of the streets, and afhounced the vicinity of a great and populous city.

It was my first visit to Rio, and curiosity sent me

it was my first visit to Rio, and curiosity sent me

in and announced the vicinity of a great and populous city.

It was my first visit to Rio, and curiosity sent me on deck early next morning. The magnificent bay of Rio was all around us: Islands and headlands, covered with fortifications, bristling with cannon; fleets of merchant vessels of every nation, steamers and men of war lying at anchor. Numerous small craft of sailing vessels were moving lazily about, under sail or propelled by long aweeps, pulled by powerful looking negroes, who rose from their seats and fell back, throwing the whole weight of the body upon the oar at every pull.

In front lay the city, in a narrow plain, but extending up and covering the hills in every direction. Every object stood out in bold relief under the bright sun and clear skies of the tropics. The back ground of the picture was formed by lofty mountains, clad to their summits in luxuriant green. White houses, scattered here and there, peeped from behind the trees. Down near the water were gardens and country seats, clumps of cocoa-nut palm—the distinctive feature of tropical scenery—throwing up their feathery branches to the sky. About nine o'clock an eight-oared barge, with green awning and curtains, the Brazillan colors floating at the stern, came alongside. A functionary in blue and gold stepped upon the deck, and announced himself as the health officer. We had much pleasure in informing him that there was no sickness on beard, and much more on being informed there was none at Rio. Another barge, green awning, green curtains, Brazillan flag, another functionary in blue and gold, and the boarding officer from the custom house steps on board. Mow we are at liberty to move up to the town. Our steam is up, and in fifteen minutes we are at anchor within a quarter of a mile of it. Another quarter of an hour, and a shore boat landed me on the quay.

A traveller's first business is to find lodgings. Out of several hotels named to me, I gave the preference to the Hotel Pharoux. Light and airy, with one part upon the water, and one

To those who read French, it is useless to say that we had for dinner bread, butter, ale, St. Julien claret, soup, fish, cutlets, potatoes, abaca, custard, coffee and segars.

To some of your readers who have not been in the tropics, the abaca, or abacate—English, alligator pear—may require explanation. It is a fruit in size and shape resembling a very large pear, growing on a tree not unlike the pear tree, having, however, instead of seeds, a large pet in the centre. In consistence, when ripe, it resembles a hard custard, if a custard can be called hard; in flavor it resembles a nut more than anything else I can liken it to. It is eaten as a salad, with oil and vinegar, or as a dessert, with wine and sugar. It is delicious, and quite wholesome.

The dinner was well enough. You would eat just the same at any French restaurant, from Paris to Australia, all except the abacaté; but the curious feature is the figures—eleven thousand, two hundred—something of a startling amount for a dinner. To the uninitiated it does not appear what. The Brazilian currency is the oddest, and to strangers the most perplexing, in the world. It is decimal, and the unit is an imaginary coin called a rea—Portuguese for ring. A rea is rather more than half a mill of federal currency—twenty reas, a little more than a cent. Our dinner, therefore, costs 11,200 reas, or, cyphered out, some seven or eight dollars. A thousand reas make one silver coin callied a milrae, about the size of our half dollar. There is no silver coin of less value than the milrae; then you come to copper. Forty reas make a copper coin of the size of a silver dollar, a most clumsy, unwieldy coin. The old Spartan iron money must have been a fool to it. One day in Rio, I stepped into the market to purchase a little fruit, some few cents worth—I presented a milrae. Conceive my dismay when the market woman gave me for change a double handful of these copper coins, called dumps by the English sailors. I tried to explain that I wanted some silver, but the old negress only g

with a smile, a glance of the we, and "Merci Monsieur," all with a grace only a Frenc. Woman is equal to.

We set out to view the town. In Rio I was a steer of the control of the effect, worn-out aspect of Panama and the other Spanish American towns. I found everything directly opposite:—All the airns of of life and activity; streets thronged with People; heavily laden carts, drawn always by mules, driving in every direction; gangs of negroes trot merrily through the streets, singing as they go, bearing upon their heads sacks of coffee an other merrily through the streets, singing as they go, bearing upon their heads sacks of coffee an other merchandise. Numerous carriages pass to and frocoaches, carts, barouches, omnibuses. Houses mostly one or two stories, of brick or stone, stuccoed, roofed with heavy semi-cylindrical tiles. Streets very narrow, scarcely more than fifteen feet; narrow sidewalks and gutters in the centre. There is scarce room for vehicles to pass, even by going on the sidewalks. This inconvenience is obviated by a regulation requiring them to pass up certain streets and down others. A hand or finger at the corner points the direction. The narrow streets have the advantage of giving you always shade on one side or the other—not a small one, under a tropical sun.

Climbing Telegraph Hill, on the right of the town, the whole city lay stretched before me like a map—a dense mass of brick and mortar, looking for all the world as if it had been built up solid, and then various passages hewn through for streets. The public buildings are very ordinary. The palace is a poor affair—a low, three story building of white stucce; it seems better adapted for barracks. Some very elegant shops we saw, though generally small. The prettiest was one filied entirely with feather

Sowers. The gay and brilliant plumage of the tropical birds is reproduced in splendid wreaths and coming forwers, mose perfect initiating wreaths of green and gold, crimson and purple, quite dazaflag; ornaments for the hair, made from wings of insects, very rich, but, it struck me, too like Spanish files to be an appropriate ornament for ladies beed an appropriate ornament for ladies beed an appropriate ornament for ladies beed and such them of Rio. Three days ago i determined on a drive there. It had poured all day, not it had obaced delightfully, with the sum partially obscribed, and the poured all day, not it had obaced delightfully, with the sum partially obscribed, and such a such and such and a summard and the different of the summard and the sum

out conduce greatly to the same results.

The nurses are all Sister of Charity. Their mild benevolent faces harmonized well with their useful and self-denying mission. They were all clad alike, in dresses of black stuf, with neat white muslin bonnets, fashioned like a sun bonnet at home, with a large cape falling over the shoulders. They seemed cheerful, and gave us a polite "Bon jour, Monsieur," as we passed; but their faces wore that peculiar waxen, sickly look the atmosphere of the sick room always imparts. My young friend informed me that the medical staff of the hospital consists of about thirty physicians and surgeons, and about the same number of intermer, besides several externer. There is a medical school at Rio, and one at Bahia, with about three hundred students in each. The term of study is six years, and the candidate, besides understanding his own language, must be acquainted with Latin, with French or English, geometry, and physics. What a slow people these Brasilians are, or, rather, what a fast country is the United States, where medical collegs turn out accompliabed physicians by the thousand after two years study, when, too, they know no tongue but their own to begin with, and no preliminary education but the three great R's—"reading, ritting, and rithmetic l"

I had never in my life been permitted to breathe the atmosphere, or bask in the sunshine of royalty, and I must confess to some curiosity to see a live Emperor. Shortly after leaving the hospital I had the gratification. I was standing with a friend in one of the streets leading to and near the Plaza del Palacio, where there was an immense clatter of horses hoofs, and the imperial cortege dashed into the square from another direction. The Emperolives at his palace, ten or twelve miles from town, at a place called Petropolis, but visits the city frequently on fite days, and similar occasions; and this was one. First came at full gallop a squadron of light horse, exert the imperial cortege dashed into the square from another direction. T

it was softened by a look of amiability, which quite redeemed it. He wore the uniform of a general officer, with, I believe, a star upon his breast, and the head uncovered. He seemed about 30 years of age, and his style of features more German than Portuguese. His mother was, I think, an Austrias Princess.

The Empress walked by his side, dressed in white satin, without bonnet or head dress. Her appearance contrasted with his most painfully. He is six feet and some inches, she about four feet nothing—very short, very fat, and very dusky. She looks considerably his senior. A large head, planted without any neck, in the midst of immense shoulders and bust, adds to the grotesqueness of her appearance. As she passed out she kept nodding and bobbing to the people, right and left, reminding me for all the world of those ridiculous figures which you set rolling, and they go on bobbing their heads ad infastum. The face, however, wore an expression of amiability which redeemed its ugliness. A daughter of the present King of Naples, the high Bourbon nose gave unmistakable evidence of her descent. They have had two sons and two daughters. Both the former are dead, and as four years have elapsed without any blossoms on the imperial vine, it is feared there will be no male heirs. This is deemed a great misfortune, as the government is not too stable.

Since being in Rio, I have been privileged to make the acquaintance of the American Consul, Hon. Mr. Scott, of Virginia, and yesterday I had the pleasure to dine with him at his country residence, about three miles from town, where he lives en garcon, with his son, Captain Scott, a distinguished officer of the Virginia volunteers during the Mexican war. We reached the Consular residence by an omnibus. The "busses" of Rio are quite as comfortable, though plainer and less fiashy, than their Broadway prototypes, varying in size; some drawn by two, others by four mules; but each bears on the side, in conspicuous characters, the number of passenge it is allowed to carry, and the re

Our Bermuda Correspondence. HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 19, 1854.

Military Necs—The Potato Crop—Naval News—
The Legislature, &c.

The fifty-sixth regiment, at present stationed here, will be relieved in about two months time, by the twenty-sixth, (Cameronians,) at present stationed at Montreal, when they will proceed to

The potato crop is now pretty much taken up. A finer one has not been raised for many years. They are very sound and good, all that I have seen.

The runaway convict, John Smith, after having

been abroad in the islands for a week, without being captured, took a boat and proceeded to sea on Sunday night, the 7th instant. On the Wednesday morning following, he was seen some distance off, in a southeasterly direction, and four whale boats, well manned, went off and captured him. It appeared that during Tuesday night he was steering for the light at Gibb's Hill, supposing it to be on board a vessel.

Com. Pasco, R. N., succeeds Capt. Jervis, R. N., as Deputy Superintendent of the convict establishment at these islands.

The Legislature of these islands assembles for the despatch of business on Tuesday next.

Col. Williams, R. E., is still administering the overnment of these islands, no governor being yet ppointed.

EMIGRATING TO THE NEW TERRITORIES.—The Savannah Sentinel, published in Andrew county, on the west line of Missouri, thus speaks of matters across the State line:—
Settling in Nebraska-Kansas, we learn from the Gazette and other sources, is going on rapidly. Hundreds of claims are already taken up opposite St. Joseph, and a meeting of the settlers held. Not a day passes but new additions are made to the number. The Indian agent has issued a proclamation against trespassing on Indian lands, but little heed is paid to it. The "work goes bravely on." Nor do the hardy pioneers seem to fear the "cold steel of the bayonets" with which they were threatened last fall. Impatient of the unreasonable delay of government in extinguishing Indian titles and organizing the Territory, the people have determined to take the matter in their own hands. The appropriation was made more than a year ago, and time enough elapsed for something to be done. The masses are now on the move. It is as we predicted. Nor can the movement be arrested. As a cabinet officer observed to us last fall while at Washington. masses are now on the move. It is as we predicted. Nor can the movement be arrested. As a cabinet officer observed to us last fall while at Washington, "as well attempt to roll back the torrents of Niagara as to force back the onward march of the Anglo-Saxon race." The strength of the present movement may be estimated from the fact that the ancient enemies of Nebraska have joined in the current. Even Bro. Davis, of the Cycle, who censured Col. Benton for intimating that the unappropriated portions of that Territory was subject to settlement, and denounced any such settlement prior to the organization of the Territory, has now, we learn made himself a claim on a portion of the appropriated Territory, which unquestionably still belongs to the Indians. Surely if it was wrong, as Benton and his friends recommended, to occupy even the unassigned portions of Nebraska outside of all Indian reservations, it must be still more so to intrude inside of these boundaries, and invade Indian rights. Where sleep now the threats of bayonets? Where the owl of mock sympathy for the rights of the "poor Indians?"

the low! of mock sympathy for the rights of the "poor Indians?"

The Stone Bridge at Chester, Conn., Carried Away by the force of the swolen stream, together with the stone bridge at Chester, Conn., was swept away by the force of the swolen stream, together with the two story frame building of J. G. Roberts, and the dam of the factory of Griswold & Co. The Essex Murror says:—When the report came that Griswold's dam was giving way, several of the workmen rushed to the spot, and were standing upon the earthway near the abutment at the north end of the dam, when the ground on which they stood began to sink under them. They rushed up the bank, but one of their number, a young man named Emory E. Watrous, was caught in the crumbling mass and drawn into the frightful vortex. His comrades gave him up as lost. It seemed as though a miracle only could save him. His head appeared above water for a second a few rods below where he went in, and then disappeared beneath the mass of rushing, boiling, tumbling rubbish with the was surrounded. A short distance further on he again appeared above the surface, and made for a clump of bushes on the south side of the stream, opposite the factory. This he reached, and leld on until the weight of the torrent had passed, and then made for the clung, and within arm's reach f him, were carried away by the rushing torrent, ut he was saved. We understand that he was o bruised as to be unable to leave his bed the next day.

next day.

Fire in St. Louis.—A fire broke out on Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, in the retail dry goods store of Messrs. Eddy & Posey, on Broadway, between Franklin avenue and Morgan street. The firemen were early on the ground; but because of the difficulty of making entrance, much time was lost, and great damage was done. The fire began somewhere about the centre of the store, and consumed the principal portion of the valuable silk goods of the establishment. The damages are variously estimated from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Supposed to have been set on fire by an incendiary. Messrs. Eddy & Posey were insured to the amount of \$22,000, holding securities for \$6,000 upon the Home Mutual Insurance Company, \$6,000 upon the Blate Sutual, and \$10,000 upon the Home New York Company. Their stock amounted to about \$40,000. One of the firm assures us that in a few days their stock will be utirely re-supplied, when all their customers shall be accommodated.—St. Louis Intelligencer, May 30.

be commodated.—St. Louis latelingencer, May 39.

Fught, VE Case in Columbus, Onio.—An elderly woman, I color made her appearance hast Sunday at the house of one of our citizens, on Town street, and represented herself to be a fugitive from the "peculiar institution." Her story excited a warm interest in her behalf, and the family humanely contributed a number of articles for the supply of her temporal wants. The next day, however, charity was at a discount, upon the fact being divelged that she had made an "unreserved sale" of the articles in question, and taken whisky in exchange. However, the same and the same and the same in the same is a strength of the articles in question, and taken whisky in exchange. However, the same undoubtedly is to the Fugitive Slave law it is shrewdly suspected that she has no gent previous the same cost, May 31.